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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
"WASHINGTON SENTINEL."

I PROPOSE to publish in the city of Washington, in September, a political newspaper, under the name of the WASHINGTON SENTINEL.

In doing so, it is proper I should make known the principles it will maintain, and the policy it will advocate.

It will support cordially and earnestly the principles of the *Democratic party of the United States.* It does not propose to be the organ of any Department of the Government, except in so far as an independent maintenance of the doctrines of that party may represent its opinions and express its views.

It will not be ambitious to commend itself to the people by a blind flattery of their rulers. It will seek public support by the bold avowal of the sentiments which are common to the genuine Democracy of the Union, and by the condemnation of all such as may conflict with them, from whatever quarter they may come. It will seek to be (and it will endeavor to deserve the title) the organ of the Democratic party of the United States.

The SENTINEL will maintain, as a fundamental truth of that great party, that the States formed the Union between them by the ratification of the Constitution as a compact; by which, also, they created the Federal Government, and delegated to it, as their common agent, the powers expressly specified in it, with an explicit reservation of all others to the States, or to their separate governments. The exercise of any powers beyond these thus delegated, is, therefore, an usurpation of the reserved authority of the States by the agent of their own creation.

The SENTINEL will uphold and defend the Union upon the basis of the rights of the States—under the Constitution—and thus by sedulously guarding the latter, it will the more effectually strengthen and perpetuate the former.

With regard to the exercise of the powers of the Federal Government, the SENTINEL will take as the principles of its action, that Congress shall exercise no power which has not been delegated by the Constitution, according to a strict and fair interpretation of its language and spirit; and that it shall not seek to attain *indirectly* an object through the exercise of *constitutional power*, for the *direct* attainment of which it has no *delegation of power*. In other words, all powers exercised must be clearly granted, and all granted powers must be used for no purpose, except such as is clearly intended by the Constitution.

In respect to the internal administration of the Government, the SENTINEL will sustain the settled policy of the Democratic party. It will labor to inculcate this cardinal doctrine of Democratic internal policy:—that this Government will best promote the freedom and prosperity of the people of the States, by being less ambitious to exercise power, and more anxious to preserve liberty; and by leaving to the individual States the management of all their *domestic concerns*—while it contents itself with guarding the confederacy from external violence, and directing the foreign policy of the country to the promotion of the common interests, and defence of the common rights, and honor of the States composing it.

The SENTINEL will advocate such a progressive foreign policy as will suit itself to the exigencies, and correspond with the expanding interests of the country. That policy should be energetic and decided; but should temper firmness with liberality, and make its highest ends consist with the strictest principles of justice. The real interests of the country, upon each occasion demanding attention, will be its guide in the course the SENTINEL will pursue.

The national policy of the world in this age is essentially aggressive. In the growing sense of weakness of some of the nations of the Old World, and the ambitious restlessness of others, a common motive to colonial extension has developed itself.

Our settled determination to repel interference from abroad with our domestic concerns, will prompt us to avoid it in the affairs of other countries, *unless* by their foreign or colonial policy our peace should be threatened, our security endangered, or our interests invaded. For when the selfish interests of other nations prompt a foreign or colonial policy which infringes upon our rights, and places in the pathway of our commerce a dangerous and unfriendly rival, such a policy must be resisted by remonstrance, and, if need be, by war.

Our foreign policy should, indeed, be defensive: but to be *properly defensive*, it must sometimes be *apparently aggressive*. Our administration should be vigilant, watchful, and energetic. The world is full of important movements, commercial and political, deeply concerning American trade and American power. It is time we had an American foreign policy. We must have it. We cannot avoid it if we would. We have larger interests, and a greater stake in the world and its destiny, than every other people. We occupy the best portion of a continent, with no neighbors but a colony, and a worn-out, anarchical despotism. We are the only people whose own land, without colonial dependencies, is washed by the two great oceans of the world. Our agricultural productions are more varied and more essential to civilized life, and to human progress—our mineral and manufacturing resources more vast—our facilities and capacity for internal and foreign commerce more extended than those of any other people living under one government. A continent, to a great extent, unexplored and exhaustless in its yet hidden wealth, is at our feet. European trade seeks the great East through avenues which are at our doors, or must be made through our own limits. Europe, Asia, Africa, and the isles of the sea, lying all around us, look to us as the rising power, through the agency of whose example, and ever widening and extending, though peaceful influences, the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion, are destined to triumph over the barbarism and superstition of the millions of the world. And shall such a people refuse to lay hold upon their destiny, and act upon the high mission to which it is called? A mission so full of hope, though so laden with responsibility, which, if properly directed, must make our confederacy the harbinger of peace to the world, as well as the peaceful arbiter of its destiny.

The SENTINEL will, therefore, advocate a *bold and earnest foreign policy*, such as the condition of the country demands; but it will advocate it under the flag of the country—nowhere else. Its foreign policy must be consistent with the spotless honor and unimpeachable good faith of the country. To be respectable at home and abroad, and to be great in the eyes of the world, it must ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong. It must be liberal and magnanimous to the rights of others, and firm and immoveable in insisting on its own. It must, in fine, be true to its own interests, rights, and honor—it cannot then be false to those of other nations.

Such, then, is the chart by which we shall be guided. Independent and free, we shall endeavor to be honest and truthful. The true friends of democratic principles we shall cordially support and defend. Its enemies in the field or in ambush we shall oppose, and on all proper occasions denounce.

To our future brethren of the press we extend the hand of friendly greeting. The Sentinel is the rival of no press of its own party—the personal enemy of none of the other.

The present Democratic Administration has our best wishes for its success in the establishment of the great principles upon which it came into power: and in its honest labors to attain such an end it will find the SENTINEL its friend and coadjutor.

TERMS: For the Daily paper, $10 a year, in advance. For the Tri-weekly, $5 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for 5 or more copies, at the rate of $3 a year. For the Weekly, $2 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for five or more copies, at the rate of $1 50 a year; in all cases payment to be made in advance.

All communications should be post paid, and addressed to BEVERLY TUCKER.

☞ Editors throughout the country are requested to copy the above Prospectus, and send us a copy of their paper, who shall receive in return a copy of ours. BEVERLEY TUCKER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1853.

Washington Sentinel.

From the Journal of Commerce, Sept. 21.

The Crystal Palace.—The Fresnel Light.

"So to night-wandering sailors, pale with fears,
Wide o'er the watery waste a light appears,
Which on the far-seen mountain blazing high,
Streams from some lonely watch-tower to the sky."
[*Iliad, xix*, 404.

Perhaps nothing in the Crystal Palace—varied as are its collections of whatever is beautiful and useful in art and science—nothing which it contains more strikingly illustrates the great utility of exhibitions of this kind than the Fresnel light.

This light, the last and most approved of all the ingenious and beneficent contrivances resorted to from the days of Homer to our own to diminish the perils of the sea, which, for the accurate scientific knowledge and nice mechanical skill that it displays, is surpassed by nothing in the Palace—this light, but for this exhibition, would be known only to a few accomplished and highly educated persons, who might have seen the manufactory at Paris, or have taken the time and trouble to go down to Cape Hatteras, or Sand Key, to visit the light houses where they are set up. Now, thanks to the exhibition, the construction and operation of the Fresnel light will be in a few months as familiar to the whole of our mechanical world as that of a common compass.

One of the first-class Fresnel lights is already set up at Sand Key, in Florida, and it being known that another was ordered by the government for Cape Hatteras, the following letter was addressed by the President of the Association to the Secretary of the Treasury:

Office of the Association for the Exhibtiion of the Industry of all Nations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12, 1853.

SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you as Secretary of the Treasury, and also as president of the light-house board.

A first class Fresnel light, ordered by the light-house board, to be put up at Cape Hatteras, has arrived from Paris, and is now in the custom-house here. It is not immediately wanted by the light-house board, and will not be for some time, as the tower is not ready for it.

The purport of my letter is very respectfully to request you to give permission to let this light be put up in our exhibition building until it is wanted.

My object is not, by any means, so much to secure for us an additional attraction as to make this great beneficent invention well and familiarly known to our people and our ingenious mechanics.

At Cape Hatteras it can only be seen by mariners, and from afar—here it can be studied, understood, copied, and perhaps improved on. I earnestly hope you may see as I do the advantages not unlikely to flow from complying with this request.

I should add, that I am informed by a member of the light-house board, that this application has the cordial concurrence of that body—that through them the services of a most competent officer to put it up will be secured; and that every possible care will be taken of it.

May I beg of you the favor of as early a reply as your occupation wilt permit?

Believe me, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

THEODORE SEDGWICK.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury. Washington, D. C.

The "member of the light-house board," referred to in this letter, was, we presume, Captain Dupont, the superintendent of the Crystal Palace.

The government, with that liberal disposition which it has uniformly manifested to promote the views of the association, acquiesced in the request contained in this letter, as appears by the following letter from Capt. Hardcastle, of the topographical engineers, and secretary of the light-house board:

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
August 18, 1853.

SIR: Your communication of 12th instant to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, requesting that the first-class Fresnel illuminating apparatus designed for Cape Hatteras light may be put up in your exhibition building, was referred to the light-house board, by whom the application of your honorable Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations was cordially approved.

I am directed by the Secretary of the Treasury and president of the light-house board to authorize the apparatus to be placed in the exhibition, under the following conditions, viz: that it is to be under the charge of a competent officer, and put up and exhibited under his personal supervision—the expenses of the exhibition to be defrayed by the association, and the apparatus to be subject to the control of the light-house board, to whom it shall be returned in the same condition as received, whenever it may be required for the public service. This will not be before the middle of October next.

It is suggested that Captain S. F. Dupont, United States navy, a member of the light-house board, and connected with the management of the exhibition, superintend this arrangement, and see that the apparatus is placed under the charge of a competent officer.

Earnestly hoping that the above may be acceptable to you, and that the beneficent objects you have in view may be accomplished, I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDMUND L. F. HARDCASTLE,
Secretary.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., President.

The permission thus being obtained, the next matter was to find the proper person to put it up. Fortunately, Captain George Mead, of the topograpical engineers, who has already put up one of these same lights at Sand Key, in Florida, very liberally offered his services for the purpose, and the Fresnel light, in consequence thereof, under his supervision and superintendence, has been blazing, and revolving, and flashing in the exhibition for the last week—a little crystal palace within the Crystal Palace—*Imperium in imperio.*

Fancy a twenty-four sided structure of glass, terminated at the top in a sort of truncated cone or dome; the whole being about ten feet high and six feet in diameter—each of the twenty-four sides, instead of being composed of one or more plates of glass, being made partly of twenty-seven segments or sections of a great lens four feet three inches high, and partly of prisms so scientifically calculated, so artistically constructed, and so nicely put together, that each prism refracts the ray from one of its surfaces, reflects it from the second, and, refracting it again from the third, shoots it forth in a sun-like beam of light. Thus, from its twenty-four sides and 1,008 lenses and prisms, at the same instant and perpetually, this marvellous contrivance darts forth its dazzling flash, and revolving as it flashes, only intermits its light still more to startle the beholder.

But we are indebted for a full and detailed description of this light to Capt. Mead's own notes.

The object to be attained in the use of lenses in the illuminating apparatus of a light-house is effected by collecting all the rays emanating from a point in the focus, and, after refracting or bending them from their original paths, projecting them forward in a beam whose axis coincides wtth the axis of the lens.

The earliest notice of the application of lenses to light-houses is found in Smeaton's Narrative of the Eddystone, where he states that a London optician, in 1750, proposed grinding the glass of the lantern to a radius of seven feet six inches. Many attempts were made subsequently, at different times, but never succeeded, owing to the imperfect figure of the lens, the impure state of the glass, and its great thickness, which rendered the lens in its effect inferior to the reflectors then in use. The suggestion of building the lenses in separate pieces is due to Condorcet, who, as early as 1773, pointed out the advantages of this method. In 1811, Sir David Brewster, in the "Edinboro' Cyclopedia," proposed this plan; and in 1822 Augustin Fresnel, of France, made known the same ingenious mode of constructing these instruments, which he had discovered in 1819, in ignorance of the views and labors of his predecessors. To Fresnel belongs the additional and equally great merit of being the first to execute as well as design; and, in conjunction with M. M. Arrago and Mathieu, of placing a powerful lamp in the focus of the lens—in fact applying it to the practical purpose of a light-house. Hence the method has been called the Fresnel system, now introduced into light-houses all over the world, and which, within a few years past has been introduced into this country.

It would be out of place, indeed impracticable, in an notice of this kind, to enter into all the details of the preliminary calculations, and the different processes of the manufacture of these lenses; only a general outline of the various steps can be given. For a more particular account the reader is referred to a very useful publication by Alan Stevenson, entitled "An Elementary Treatise on the History, Construction, and Illuminating of Light-houses," published by John Weale, London, where will be found an able and detailed discussion of the whole subject.

The first point to be effected is the calculation of the surfaces of the different parts.—These calculations, requiring a knowledge of the higher branches of mathematics, are exceedingly minute and complicated—the principal data on which they are based being the focal distance and the refractive index of the glass. The elements of the different parts being calculated, the glass is cast in moulds exceeding the intended size of the finished parts. The glass hitherto used in France is crown glass, which, though it has a lower refractive power than flint glass, besides having a slight greenish tinge, yet it can more easily be obtained of homogeneous quality, and is, moreover, less subject to deterioration from atmospheric influences, and therefore peculiarly suitable for use in the exposed positions generally occupied by light-houses. The different parts being cast, they are ground to the proper size by machinery. This process is very difficult, requiring the greatest care, not only to preserve the optical properties of the surface, but to prevent the transparency of the glass being affected by scratches. Lastly comes the adjustment of the different parts in their respective forms, and the union of the whole so as to produce the desired effect. The different parts of each lens are united by a bronze frame, and, where the glass edges come in contact, by a fine layer of cement. The very acute and delicate edges render this operation a hazardous one, as they are liable to be splintered in the hands of unskilful persons.

There are four different orders of these instruments, ranging in size according to the position they have to occupy, and the distances they are required to be seen. Each order is subdivided into "fixed," "revolving or flashing," and "fixed, varied by flashes." The flashing lights can be varied by the duration of the flash and eclipse, and in some cases colored flashes have been employed for the sake of distinction.

The apparatus now on exhibition is of the first order, and is a revolving or flashing light. "Appareil catadioptrique de 1st ordre a eclipses," (a eclats sur toute la hauteur,) constructed by M. Henri Lepaute, No. 247 Rue St. Honore, Paris.

It is composed of a moveable frame, the central part of which is a right hollow prism of twenty-four sides. Each of these sides is formed of a panel, which is a section of an annular plano-convex lens, four feet three inches in height, (the diameter of the lens,) and nine inches wide. These lenses are constructed, as described above, in separate pieces—the central disc being eleven inches in diameter, and the annular rings which surround it gradually decrease in breadth as they recede from their axis—their exterior or convex surface being serrated, thus reducing the thickness of the glass, while the optical properties of the lens are preserved. The pieces are united together by fine layers of cement, and the whole are firmly cemented into a brass frame. All the light from the lamp in the common focus falling on these lenses is refracted through them, and thrown out in a horizontal beam whose axis is coincident with the axis of the lens. There are, therefore, twenty-four beams projected at the same time from the apparatus when illuminated, and the revolution causes a successsion of brilliant flashes, which gives the character to the light.

These lenses are larger than any previously made, being, as stated above, fifty-one inches—whereas the usual height of those hitherto constructed has been about forty inches. There is a limit, however, to the size of the lens, dependent on the incident ray on its edges, which must not fall on it at too small an angle. In consequence of this limit to the size of the lenses, a considerable portion of the light passes above and below them. To prevent its loss and to cause these rays to contribute their share to the flashes, the apparatus on exhibition has below the lenses a series of four, and above a dome of eleven, catadioptric rings of glass.

These rings are placed in 24 frames corresponding with the panels of the central part, and are triangular prisms, so constructed and adjusted in their frames that all the rays of light impinging on them are, after being refracted at the first surface, reflected from the second; and again refracted from the third—projected in horizontal beams whose axes are parallel with the axis of the central lens in the same section of the frame—thus forming one beam of light from the top to the bottom of the apparatus, 8 feet, 10 inches in height, and over 9 inches in width at the centre.

Owing to the light at the common focus not being a mathematical point, the rays emerging from the lenses have a divergence which is calculated at a little over five degrees, and as the 24 panels each occupy 15 degrees, there will be simultaneously projected from the apparatus 24 beams of light, covering each a space of 5 degrees, and 24 intermediate spaces without light, each 10 degrees. If, therefore, the apparatus is made to revolve in a given time, the ratio of the *flashes* to the *eclipses* will be as one to two—if the revolution is made in twelve minutes, each pannel occupying 15 degrees will be the 1-24th of 42 minutes, or 30 seconds, in passing the eye; and the flash covering 5 degrees, will have a duration of 10 seconds—the intervening eclipse being 20 seconds.

The light is produced by a single lamp placed in the common focus. It is a carcel lamp, with a burner of 4 concentric wicks, the largest being nearly four inches in diameter. These wicks are kept constantly saturated with oil, which is pumped up from a reservoir below, thus preventing undue carbonization, and producing the maximum brilliancy. The supplying pumps are moved by clock-work. The lamp, consisting of the clock-work, reservoir, and burner, sits upon a tripod resting on the stationary part of the apparatus, and by means of set-screws can be very nicely adjusted in the focal plane.

A cast iron column, or pedestal, sustains the whole structure, and has on it a shoulder with a bed plate of steel, with a beautiful arrangement of friction wheels and rollers by which the moveable frame-work is supported and enabled to revolve. Motion is given to this by a handsome piece of clock-work. The whole machinery and all the iron and brass work, are very complete, and well worthy of inspection.

The first apparatus of this kind imported into this country was one of the 1st and one of the 2d order, erected at the highlands of the Navesink, by the Treasury Department. Since 1850, the bureau of topographical engineers, having charge of certain light-houses, placed one of the 3d order in the light-house on Brandywine shoal, Delaware Bay—one of the 3d order on the Waugoochance light, Lake Michigan, and one of the first order at Sand Key, Gulf of Florida. This is the third apparatus of the 1st order, or largest size, imported into this country, and was ordered by the light-house board for Cape Hatteras, where the dangers of navigation require that no efforts or expense should be spared to have the best light.

The power of the light exhibited is not accurately known. The illuminating effect of Fresnel's great lens has generally been taken at 3,000 argand burners—the value of the flame at its focus being about 16—thus giving the increasing power of the lens 180. These lenses, with the upper and lower rings of this apparatus, will, of course, produce a much greater effect.

The consumption of oil in the lamp is about 600 gallons per annum. Comparing the amount of light with the quantity of oil consumed, revolving lights on the dioptric or refracting principle, use oil more economically than those in the catoptric, or reflecting plan, in the ratio of 36 to 1.

The power of these lights is also a great consideration in their favor—enabling them to penetrate fogs and be visible at times when a feeble light would be lost. They can be seen as far as the curvature of the earth will admit; and a case is known where the elevation of the light on the coast of France and of the observer on the English shore, was such as to make the French light distinguished at the distance of fifty miles. They are almost entirely employed in France and on the continent of Europe, and are gradually being put up in England, the great Sherryvore light-house having one.

It is believed to be the wish of the light-house board to introduce them into all our first class or sea-coast lights; and it is, therefore, of great importance that all persons interested in commerce and navigation should visit and inspect the apparatus, and use their influence to produce the desired result.

To the notes, and to Captain Mead's obliging explanation, we are indebted for the materials of this article. There is also a very interesting paper on the subject in Appleton's useful Dictionary of Machines, &c., although it is there very erroneously stated "that the catoptric or reflector system is the only one in use in the United States." P. 663

It thus appears that we are indebted to French skill and genius, not only for some of the most exquisitely beautiful, but also for one of the most useful objects that the palace contains.

The graceful forms and unmatched coloring of the Sevres porcelain, the magic web of the Gobelin tapestries, have been for a century the theme of universal admiration; but in nothing is the adaptation of skill and science to the works of man seen to greater advantage than in this interesting and novel beneficent contrivance of its French inventor.

The inscription placed on the great Pharos of Egypt by its architect was in these simple and touching words: "Sostratus of Cnidos, the son of Deyiphanez, to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of seamen." Some phrase equally simple, equally expressive of the reverence due to superior powers, expressing, too, the surpassing beauty and usefulness of great abilities devoted to the cause of humanity, should be placed on the tomb of Augustin Fresnel.

Fanny Fern's Opinion of Sunday.

Sunday should be the best day of all the seven;—not ushered in with ascetic form, or lengthened face, or stiff and rigid manners. Sweetly upon the still Sabbath air should float the matin hymn of happy chilhood; blending with early song of birds, and wafted upward with flowers' incense, to Him whose very name is love. It should be no day for puzzling the half-developed brain of childhood with gloomy creeds, to shake the simple faith that prompts the innocent lips to say, "Our Father." It should be no day to sit upright on stiff-backed chairs till the golden sun should set. No; the birds should not be more welcome to warble, the flowers to drink in the air and sunlight, or the trees to toss their lithe limbs free and fetterless. "I'm *so sorry* that to-morrow is Sunday!" From whence does this sad lament issue? From under *your* roof, oh mistaken, but well-meaning Christian parents; from the lips of *your* child, whom you compel to listen to two or three unintelligible sermons, sandwiched between Sunday schools, and finished off at night-fall by tedious repetitions of creeds and catechisms, till sleep releases your weary victim! No wonder your child *shudders* when the minister tells him that "Heaven is one eternal Sabbath." Oh, mistaken parent! relax the over-strained bow, *prevent the fearful rebound*, and make the Sabbath what God designed it—not a weariness, but the "*best*" and happiest day of all the seven.—*Musical Times.*

REWARD OF FIDELITY.—Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather around; when sickness falls on the heart; when the world is dark and cheerless, is the time to try true friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you, who has studied your interest and happiness, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists—in the heart. They only deny its worth and power who never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend happy.

☞ The following anecdotes are extracted from the "Editor's Drawer" of HARPER'S MAGAZINE for October—a number replete with articles of merit, historical, instructive and amusing.

Very few readers of "The Drawer" but will remember "Professor" Anderson, the adroit trickist, and the skill with which he managed to blind his audiences to the *modus operandi* of his operations, some of which, to say the least, were very remarkable, and past finding out, by the shrewdest and most watchful looker on. When the "Professor" said, in his peculiar way,

"Would an-ny gentleman aw lady lend me a po'ket-engkerchief?—Thenk-ye!" there was mischief; for thereby hung a "trick" that has hitherto defined solution by the most acute and penetrating observer. But this apart.

There are other "professors" it would seem; and in Europe they abound. Of one of them, a celebrated flute-player, the following amusing anecdote is recorded:

"He advertised a concert for his benefit in a country-town; and in order to attract those who had no music in their souls, and were not moved by concord of sweet sounds, he announced that between the acts he would exhibit an extraordinary feat, and one never before heard of in Europe. He would "hold in his *left hand* a glass of wine, and would allow six of the strongest men in the town to hold his arm; and, notwithstanding all their efforts to prevent him, he would drink the wine!"

So novel and surprising a display of strength as it was of course naturally enough regarded, attracted a very crowded house. Expectation was on tip-toe, when the "Professor" appeared upon the stage, with a wine-glass full of wine in his hand, and in very polite and courteous phrase, invited any half-dozen men to come forward and put his prowess to the test.

Several gentlemen, among whom was the mayor of the place, immediately advanced to the stage, and grasped the left arm of the "Professor," apparently rendering the performance of his promised feat out of the question.

There was an awful pause for a moment, when the manacled "Professor," eyeing the gentlemen who had pinioned him, said in broken English:

"Genteel-mens, are you all ready?"

"We are ready!" was the reply, as they grasped still more tightly his left arm.

"Are you quite sure you have got a fast holds?"

The answer having been given in the affirmative, by a very confident nod by those to whom it was addressed, the "Professor," to the infinite amusement of the spectators, and to the no small surprise of the group around him, advancing his *right* arm, which was, of course, entirely free, very coolly took the wine-glass from his left hand, and, bowing very politely to the half-dozen gentlemen who were exhausting their strength upon his left arm, said:

"Genteel-mens, I have the honor to drink all your goot healts!"

At the same moment he quaffed off the wine, amid a general roar of laughter, and universal cries of, "Well done!—well done!"

This is almost equal to the Yankee expedient for "raising the wind," some years ago, in one of our far-western States. The exhibitor had tried various ways of "getting an honest living," as he called it, without hard work. He had toiled for many years on a farm that yielded a scanty return for the labor bestowed upon it, and all "for the old man;" but becoming heartily tired of this kind of exercise, he determined, as he expressed it, to "leave the old homestead, and *shirk for himself.*"

He first tried clock-peddling; but his instruments—not the best made in the world, probably—were returned back upon his hands, having been only "warranted;" he next essayed school-keeping; but with a praiseworthy frankness, he said he failed in *that*, "'cause he did'nt know enough;" then he tried phrenology, which he explained as a "dreadful *risky* business," bumps was so different on different folks; and, (last but-*one*-ly,) he essayed dentistry; but his "travels" in that humane avocation yielding him but small remuneration, he went into another line. He mingled Phrenology with Zoology!

He gave out that on a certain evening, after his phrenological lecture had been concluded, he would exhibit to the audience two of the most remarkable creatures that had ever been publicly exhibited in any country. They had been caught among the sublime fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains; and were:

First, an animal, known in that remote and seldom-visited region as the "*Prock;*" a creature that was only caught (and caught always with the greatest difficulty) on the side of a mountain, along which, and nowhere else, could he graze. He had a short hind leg and a short fore leg also, for the convenience of browsing on the mountain side, the discrepancy being intended to keep him erect; and the only way in which he could be caught was to "head him" on the side of a mountain, when he would turn suddenly round, and his long legs coming on the uphill side, he would fall down, from lack of underpinning on the lower side, when he at once became an easy prey to the hunter!

The other animal was called the *Guyanosa;* a terrific monster, and very dangerous, caught in one of the wildest passes of the Rocky Mountains by some forty hunters, who secured him by lassos, after he had been chased for four days. Dangerous as he was, however, the lecturer said he had been strongly secured with chains, and could be seen without any apprehension on the part of the audience.

The eventful night at length arrived; the phrenological lecture was delivered to a crowded house; and all the spectators were awaiting with breathless expectation the rising of a green baize curtain, which had been suspended behind the lecturer, and from whence had come, at different times during the intellectual performance, the most hideous sounds. Before proceeding to exhibit the animals, the lecturer dwelt at some length upon the characteristics of each; and describing especially the ravenous nature of the *Guyanosa*, and his enormous strength. He then retired behind the curtain to arrange the animals for immediate exhibition.

There was an interval of some five or six minutes, when a great clanking of chains was heard, and a roar, half animal, half human, which shook the whole house. In a moment a shriek, as of one "smit with sudden pain," was heard, and out rushed the exhibitor, his hair erect, his eyes staring from their sockets, and dire terror depicted in every feature:

"Save yourselves! ladies and gentlemen!—save yourselves!" he exclaimed: the *Guyanosa* has broken loose, and has already killed the *Prock!*"

The house was cleared in two minutes; and, what is remarkable, neither the lecturer, the "Prock," nor the "Guyanosa" was ever seen in the village afterward.

There where some who doubted whether the strange animals were present at all; but such incredulous persons were answered by hundreds:

"Why, we heard 'em howl, as plain as we hear you speak!"

Of course that settled the question entirely!